**ASSIGNMENT-1**

**1. What do HTML and CSS stand for?**

**HTML is a Hypertext Markup Language. This is a relatively simplistic yet powerful language that allows web developers and website owners to create the structure of their websites. CSS is a style sheet language that’s focused almost entirely on improving the presentation of HTML elements. While CSS is a static language, it can be used to make your website appear visually pleasing and modern.**

**2. Would you rather use HTML or CSS, for putting paragraphs of text on a webpage?**

HTML, because the HTML <p> element defines a paragraph, and HTML supports text and documents while CSS defines the styling part.

**3. Would you rather use HTML or CSS, to change the font and background color of a button?**

**CSS because the proper, modern way to set color in a Web page is to use Cascading Style Sheets. This is strongly recommended over the use of <body> attributes and the <font> element in HTML, because CSS is more flexible, easier to maintain and saves bandwidth.**

**4. What is an HTML tag?**

**An HTML tag is a piece of markup language or a component used to indicate the beginning and end of an HTML element in an HTML document.**

**5. What are the three parts of an HTML element? (image from paragraph)**

**Opening tag, the Content and, the Ending of the tag.**

**6. What is the purpose of the doctype declaration?**

**Doctype HTML is a declaration that tells the browser what version of HTML document is written in, and the latest version of HTML is HTML 5.**

**7. What is the HTML element?**

The **<html> element is the root element and it defines the whole HTML document**. It has a start tag <html> and an end tag </html>.

**8. What is the purpose of the head element?**

**The <head> element is a container for metadata, favicon, title, and other important links and it’s located between the <html> tag.**

**9. What is the purpose of the body element?**

**The <body> element contains all the contents of an HTML document, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc. And there can only be one <body> element in an HTML document.**

**10. How do you create a paragraph in HTML?**

**Starts with the less-than sign < and P then the greater-than sign > after that you write the content then follow it with the closing tag written the same way as the opening tag but with a backslash / before P like this 🡪 </p>.**

**11. How do you create a heading in HTML?**

**Starts with the less-than sign denoted by < and a h with one number from 1 to 6, then the greater-than sign >, followed by the text, then the closing tag, written similarly to the opening tag but with a backslash before h, like in this example: </h1>.**

**12. How many different levels of headings are there and what is the difference between them?**

**There are six different types of headings, with sizes ranging starts from the largest to the smallest, (<h1>,<h2>,<h3>,<h4>,<h5>,<h6>).**

**13. What element should you use to make text bold and important?**

The <strong> HTML element indicates that its contents have a strong importance.

**14. What element should you use to make text italicized to add emphasis to it?**

The <em> HTML element **marks text that has stress emphasis**.

**15. What relationship does an element have with any nested elements within it?**

**Children.**

**16. What relationship do two elements have if they are at the same level of nesting?**

**Siblings.**

**17. How do you create HTML comments?**

**Starts with the less-than sign denoted by < then double dash -- followed by exclamation mark ! your comment within it, then close it putting double dash -- and the greater-than sign >.**

**18. What HTML tag is used to create an unordered list?**

**<ul> </ul>.**

**19. What HTML tag is used to create an ordered list?**

**<ol> </ol>.**

**20. What HTML tag is used to create list items within both unordered and ordered lists?**

**<li> </li>.**

**21. What element is used to create a link?**

**The anchor element <a> </a>.**

**22. What is an attribute?**

**Attributes provide additional information about elements or control the elements behavior.**

**23. What attribute tells links where to go?**

**The href attribute.**

**24. What is the difference between an absolute and relative link?**

**Absolute URLs always include the domain name of the site with http://www.** **Relative links show the path to the file or refer to the file itself**.

**25. Which element is used to display an image?**

**The <img>.**

**26. What two attributes do images always need to have?**

**The src and alt .**

**27. How do you access a parent directory in a file path?**

double dot .. followed by backslash / is parent directory.

**28. What are the four main image formats that you can use for images on the web?**

**JPEG, PNG, webP, and GIF.**